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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

THE only Advantage, ſuch as it is, that one has in contending with 'Squire *Caleb D'Anvers*, is, that, as there is no Reputation to be got, ſo there's none to be loſt by it; the *Good* and the *Bad* he ſays of a Perſon, being treated with the ſame Diſregard by all wiſe and honeſt Men. How ſatisfy'd the 'Squire himſelf does not include his Admirers in that Number, and therefore I hope in ſaying it, will give him no Offence.

To go about to prove that what he writes is ſtiff or dull, falſe or ſcandalous, is, in moſt Caſes, moſt uſeleſs and impertinent, he being uncapable of Conviction or Shame. Indeed had it been otherwiſe with him, he would not have been pick'd out of the Hireling Scriblers in this ſcribling Generation, to do the weekly Drudgery of Slander and Defamation. He was never to own himſelf in an Error, but, needleſs of Reproof or Reproach, to go on in belying and vilifying the moſt Noble and moſt Worthy, as long as there was a Remnant of Faction left, who like hungry Hounds, are to be fed with his Carrion. Yet as little Credit as there is in having to do with him, ſuch is the Jealouſy inſeparable from Man's Ambition and Vanity, that he is ſenſible of the leaſt touch upon his Character, and is thereby called out to the Defence of it on the moſt ſlight and needleſs Occaſions, juſt as the nobleſt Steed in the Royal Stud, will wince at the Bite of a Fly, as well as ſtart at the Spur of the Rider. There cannot be a more ſlight and needleſs Occaſion, than that which I now take to vindicate my Letter of the 11th of October, againſt the malicious and groundleſs Reflections of 'Squire *D'Anvers* in his *Chriſtmas-Day's* Libel. He introduces them with ſome particular Marks of his Ingenuity and Candour, in abuſing a Perſon of whom, he will allow, he has no manner of Knowledge, for his *nice Morality*, his *great Literature* and *Politeneſs*. Thus this Learned and Well bred Gentleman is not content with calling a perfect Stranger to him, a Blockhead, but he adds *Raſcal* to it, in his polite Way of thinking and writing. Happy for me, to be thought worthy of his Invectives, in Company with the moſt Honourable and the moſt Reſerving. Theſe civil Ironies of his, are like the Gambols of Prize-Fighters, who combat with the Air, before they fall upon the Adverſary.

He there charges me with miſquoting *Rapin*, and making him ſay what he ſaid not, of Queen *Elizabeth's* Diſſimulation, which I knew as well as that Hiſtorian himſelf, and could have given many ſtronger Proofs of it than he has done, were it neceſſary. Mr. *D'Anvers* having repeated my own Words, *She carry'd her Affability to the People to ſuch a Height, that ſome accuſed her of playing the Comedian, and over-acting her Part*; He adds, 'I can find no ſuch Thing in *Rapin*.' Very likely; and this is the Conſequence of reading *Rapin* by Bits and Parcels. The *over-acting* was not in the ſame *Sixpennyworth* with the *Comedian*, and ſo the 'Squire could find nothing of it in *Rapin*. But ſuppoſing it had not been there at all, not the very Hint, that, *ſhe play'd the Comedian* in her Affability, enough to ſhew ſhe *over-acted* her Part, in the worſt Senſe, which is that of acting the Perſon ſhe was not, as does every *Comedian*? But Mr. *Anvers's* Head being probably not capable of ſuch a Diſtinction, I will point out to him the Paſſage which he could not find in *Rapin*, where the very Word *over-acted* will be one Proof more of his *Critical Abilities* and his *nice Morality*: *Is it any ſtrange thing*, ſays *Rapin*, Vol. VIII. p. 265, *that on certain Occaſions, ſhe* over-acted *the Tenderneſs ſhe had for the People which was her only Support*, and it was but Conſideration which made her affect to have really more Tenderneſs for them than for herſelf; which nobody can believe that knows ſhe had more Regard for the leaſt Branch of her *Prerogative Royal*, than for the deareſt and moſt valuable Privilege, I will not ſay, *Right*, of the People. I am unwilling to ſurfeit the 'Squire's Stomach with too much Hiſtory, which I perceive he very ill digeſts; but having before me a ſurprizing Inſtance of her Majeſty's unaffected Tenderneſs to her Subjects, I lay before him this ſmall Paſſage out of *Townſhend's* Parliamentary Collection, p. 127. *Feb.* 9. 159; *Then Mr.* Smith, *Clerk of the Upper Houſe, having read the Titles of all the Acts, her Majeſty gave her Royal* Aſſent *to* Twenty-four *Publick Acts* and Nineteen *Private, and refuſed* FORTY-EIGHT *which had paſſed both Houſes.*

THIS is not hinted, nor in Truth, is any thing elſe to depreciate the Character of that glorious Queen, but to ſhew Mr. *D'Anvers*, and other ſuch *Novices* in Hiſtory, that Queen *Elizabeth* lov'd her Subjects more for her own Sake than for theirs; as her Subjects lov'd her more for the Sake of the Proteſtant Religion, than of her *Tenderneſs* and *Affability*.

The 'Squire does me the Juſtice to quote me, as follows, very fairly, and I take Pleaſure in repeating it, becauſe I have a Conceit that his Maſter *Oldcaſtle*, in his Voluminous Rhapſodies on the *Engliſh Hiſtory*, has not one Obſervation ſo juſt and ſo uncommon; with due Submiſſion to that prodigious Genius, be it ſpoken. Mr. *Et Cætera*, ſays the 'Squire, proceeds thus: 'And truly the Freedoms ſhe took with their 'Liberties and Privileges on many Occaſions, ſhew 'that ſhe had an eaſier Way to their Affections, by 'the inſinuating Airs of her Sex, than a King, with 'her Conduct could have hop'd for.' This Obſervation ſtrikes ſo readily every one who is acquainted with the Subject of it, that I queſtion whether it eſcap'd even Mr. *D'Anvers's* Penetration; tho' he is not to allow that any one, out of the Faction, can either write or read. The Uſe he makes of it, is to ask ſeveral inſolent, enſnaring Queſtions, which are not to be anſwered without breaking in upon Delicacy and Duty: Says he, *but had we never a Queen in* England, *either before or ſince her Time? were none of them bleſs'd with thoſe inſinuating Airs of her Sex, which render'd her ſo remarkably beloved? or how came it to paſs, that they ſhould not engage the Affections of the People in the ſame Manner?* To humour Mr. *D'Anvers*, as far as is conſiſtent with Decency and Diſcretion, I will anſwer him: Yes, Sir, we have had a Queen, tho' not before her Time, yet ſince, who was more remarkably belov'd: Every one will call to Mind how much Queen *Mary*, the Royal Conſort of King *William* III. of ever glorious Memory, was, while ſhe lived, the Idol of the *Britiſh* Nation, and almoſt their Death when ſhe died. And it cannot be denied, but that her Chriſtian and Royal Virtues, her Piety, her Zeal for the Reformed Religion and Liberty, her Wiſdom, her Firmneſs, Juſtice, Complacency and unaffected Affability, received ſome Advantage by the Charms and Graces of her Perſon; and thou, *Caleb D'Anvers*, doſt not thou thyſelf, at this very Inſtant, live under the auſpicious Government of a moſt gracious Guardian Queen, endowed with all Queen *Elizabeth's* Virtues, Royal and Chriſtian, without one of the Foibles with which intelligent and impartial Writers have blemiſhed her Hiſtory? And dareſt thou charge the brave and generous *Britons* with the fouleſt of all Crimes, Ingratitude in not loving, *as remarkably*, an illuſtrious Princeſs, who deſerves *as remarkably* to be beloved? But thy Charge is falſe, and her Empire is as well fixed in the Hearts of the ſound Part of the People, as ever was Queen *Elizabeth's*, who had no more than the ſound Part of the People on her Side; and is it not natural to believe, that the Way of Wiſdom, Juſtice, Magnanimity, Steadineſs, Clemency and Beneficence, is made the eaſier to the Heart, by Beauty and Majeſty? If the wicked Arts of a reſtleſs Faction, have alienated the Affections of a few deſperate Wretches, Enemies to the Peace and Happineſs of our dear Country, is it for thee, *Caleb*, to glory in the Infamy of it, as thou doſt in the Impunity?

ONE would think *D'Anvers's* Meaning, was to draw from us as much as he could in Diminution of Queen *Elizabeth's* excellent Character, and then accuſe us, as ſet on out of a Chimerical Envy; but we have no Buſineſs with it at this Time, and ſhall only obſerve, that the Ignorance, as well as Malice, of comparing the Oeconomy of that Reign, with the Expence of this, are alike obvious and odious. The Revenues of the Crown, before diſſipated by the *Stuarts*, were more than ſufficient to defray the current Charges, and conſidering the Value of Money then and now, which that inquiſitive Antiquary, Mr. *Browne Willis*, computes to be One Shilling in her Father's Time, Equivalent to Twenty in our's; and the unavoidable Arrears of the Diſburſements; were much greater than any preſent Appropriation for the Uſe of the civil Government; yet her Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth*, made larger Demands upon her People for extraordinary Services, than had ever been made by her Royal Predeceſſors, inſomuch that the Commons, in the latter Years of her Reign, thought it convenient to have it mentioned in their Bills of Subſidies, that ſuch exorbitant Supplies ſhould not be drawn into Precedent.

WITHOUT knowing well the Foot which the publick Receipts and Payments were upon in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, there's no making, as there's no need of, a juſt Compariſon. She equip'd great Fleets, that's moſt certain, but thoſe great Fleets were chiefly at others Charge, and not at the Crown's; nay at the *Spaniſh Invaſion*, when the *Engliſh* Fleet, great and ſmall, conſiſted of above 200 Sail, there were but 37 Queen's Ships, and thoſe not very large ones; and in the Expedition to *Portugal*, the next Year, under Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Norris*, of a Fleet of about 170 Sail, there were but 6 Queen's Ships; and the very Land Forces, 12, or 13,000 Men were paid, if not raiſed, by the Adventurers, tho' in our Hiſtories, the Queen, as ſhe commiſſion'd the Officers, has the Name of the Enterpriſe, for contributing only 60,000 l. towards it. The Royal Navy of *England* is now near ten Times as big, reckoning by Tunnage and Gunnage, as it was then; the ſtated, unappropriated Revenues of the Crown, the Value of the Money then and now, as I have already hinted, duly weigh'd, near ten Times as little as they were then: Yet *D'Anvers*, and the Faction, without intimating the leaſt Difference in the Times and Occaſions, cry out, that ſhe did not load her Subjects with Taxes; —— nor has any Prince ſince the *Revolution*, loaded the Subjects with Taxes; but the Repreſentatives of the People, have always raiſed, and always will raiſe, ſuch Sums as they think neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Religion, Rights and Liberties.

HE will doubtleſs receive the Compliments due to his extraordinary Merits, for the wonderful Diſcoveries he has made in Politicks, that Diverſity of Opinions among Miniſters of State, and Confuſion in Councils, are principal political Maxims, and the only Means of procuring a happy Adminiſtration. Indeed he has call'd it a *mixt* Miniſtry, which, like a *mixt* Cloth, muſt be of ſeveral Colours; and that applied to human Paſſions and Intereſts, is enough to reduce a very regular and beautiful Frame of Government, to a Chaos; which is ſo plain, that one need not go ſo far as *Eaton* or *Wincheſter*, for a School Boy to correct Mr. *D'Anvers's* Folly and Extravagance.

I defer anſwering his Dogmatical Queſtion about the few Regular Forces now on Foot, to a more proper Opportunity, and ſhall only take Notice for the preſent, that when the Militia of the Country were in Uſe every where elſe, it was the ſame in *England*; but now Regular Forces are every where elſe made Uſe of, it will not be eaſy to find out a Reaſon why *England* only ſhould truſt her Peace and Safety to the *Train'd Bands*.

Your's

ET CÆTERA.

LONDON.

On Saturday laſt being New Year's Day, there was a ſplendid Appearance at Court of the Nobility of both Sexes, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, to Compliment her Majeſty and the Royal Family on that Occaſion: The Ode for the Day, compoſed by Colly Cibber, Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſick by Dr. Green, was performed in the Council Chamber before her Majeſty and the Royal Family, and divers other Perſons of Diſtinction: The Vocal Parts by the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Chapel

Chapel Royal; and the Inſtrumental Parts, by his Majeſty's Band of Muſick.

Yeſterday Morning the Corpſe of the Right Hon. the Viſcounteſs of Weymouth, was carried out of Town in great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity, in order to be interred at Long Leat in Wiltſhire, being the antient burying Place of that Family.

The Fire which made ſuch a Blaze in ſome of the Papers of Saturday laſt, at the Houſe of Mr. Martin in the Tower, was ſo far from being ſo conſiderable as repreſented, that we are very well aſſured, it was only a Chimney of his Kitchen which took Fire, and was immediately quench'd, without making the Lyons roar, or doing any Damage at all.

Yeſterday Morning the Corpſe of Mr. Tyrrell, was carried out of Town in great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity, from Mr. Smith's in Privy Garden, in order to be interred at Hungerford in Wiltſhire, being the antient burying Place of that Family; his Eſtate which is 1800 l. per Ann. devolves to Sir Thomas Criſp, Bart. of Oxfordſhire. He died the Day he came of Age.

To morrow will be held a Board of Admiralty at the Lottery Office, Whitehall.

On Saturday laſt died at his Houſe, in an advanced Age, in great Ormond-ſtreet, —— Lethuillier, Eſq; ſaid to have died immenſely Rich.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of Mr. John Willis, late Carpenter to his Majeſty, and alſo to Weſtminſter Abby, was interred in the Cloyſters, Weſtminſter Abby.

On Saturday Night the Corpſe of —— Coleman, Eſq; was carried from his Houſe in the Strand, and interred in the Cloyſters, Weſtminſter Abby.

We hear that Sir Theodore Janſſen, Bart. that worthy Citizen, and wealthy Stationer, is dangerouſly ill of the Gout at his Houſe in Pater-noſter-Row.

On Friday Night laſt James Ryan, Hugh Mac Mahon, John Mac Donnald, and Garrett Farell, taken up on the Information of Terence Obrian, referred by Col. Williamſon and Mr. Deacon of the Town, to Col. De Veil, to be examined touching ſeveral Robberies on the Highway, were accordingly under Examination during 5 or 6 Hours, at the ſaid Colonel's Houſe in Leiceſter-fields, where they had been brought from Newgate, and ſeveral Proſecutors who had been robbed, bound and ſtripped, and uſed in a very cruel Manner, appearing there and confirming the Evidence given by Terence Obrian, beſides ſwearing to ſome of the Goods taken at the Time of the reſpective Robberies: They were remanded back to Newgate, and the Perſons robbed, bound over to give Evidence at the next enſuing Seſſions at the Old Baily, and Terence Obrian, the Evidence for the King, was committed by Col. De Veil to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

BANKRUPTS.

Chriſtopher Foxley, of Lime-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

Thomas Nelthorpe, of the Pariſh of St. James's in the Liberty of Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Upholdſterer.

Richard Aldworth, of Newbridge in the County of Oxford, Malt-Factor.

Saturday Bank Stock was 148 14th. India 178 1-half for the Opening. South Sea 100 1-4th for the Opening. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New Ditto 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. no Price. Emperor's Loan 118 to 1-8th. Royal Aſſurance 110. London Aſſurance 14 1-8th. African 15. India Bonds 6 l. 4 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 6 l. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 6 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 to 4 Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 8 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 116 to 117.

East India Houſe, December 31, 1736.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice to the Proprietors of ſuch Three and a-half per Cent. Bonds, as have elapſed the limited Time for Marking them, to be exchanged for Three per Cent. Bonds: That purſuant to a Reſolution of the General Court of the ſaid Company, upon the ſaid Bonds being brought to their Accomptant on or before Lady Day next, they ſhall be marked in order to be exchanged for new Three per Cent. Bonds; and all ſuch Bonds as are not then marked, or exchanged, will then be paid off by the ſaid Company.

The ſaid Court further give Notice, that the Intereſt on the Three per Cent. Bonds, iſſued Anno 1732, will be paid up to the 31ſt of March next, on the Proprietors bringing the ſaid Bonds to be exchanged for other Bonds according to the new Form.

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On Saturday (Jan. 1.) was publiſhed,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of DECEMBER, 1736.

Containing in particular,

I. Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of laſt Seſſion of Parliament continued.

Containing,

1. Latter Part of the Debate upon the Mortmain Bill in the H——ſe of L——ds.
2. Debate in the H——ſe of C——ns on the Smuggling Bill.
3. Copy of the Amendments offered to it in the H——ſe of L——ds.
4. Debates upon it in that H——ſe.
5. Proteſt againſt its being paſſed.
6. Objection in the H——ſe of C——ns with reſpect to their Privileges on Occaſion of this Bill.
7. Debate in the H——ſe of C——ns upon the Motion for repealing the Teſt Act.
8. A Debate in that H——ſe upon the Bill to expl the late Act againſt Bribery and Corruption.
9. Bills paſſed.
10. His Majeſty's Speech at the End of the Seſſion.
11. Marriages, &c.

III. Bill of Mortality.

N. B. The Proceedings and Debates of laſt Seſſion were begun in the Political State for the Month of June laſt; have been continued every Month ſince, and are in this concluded.

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